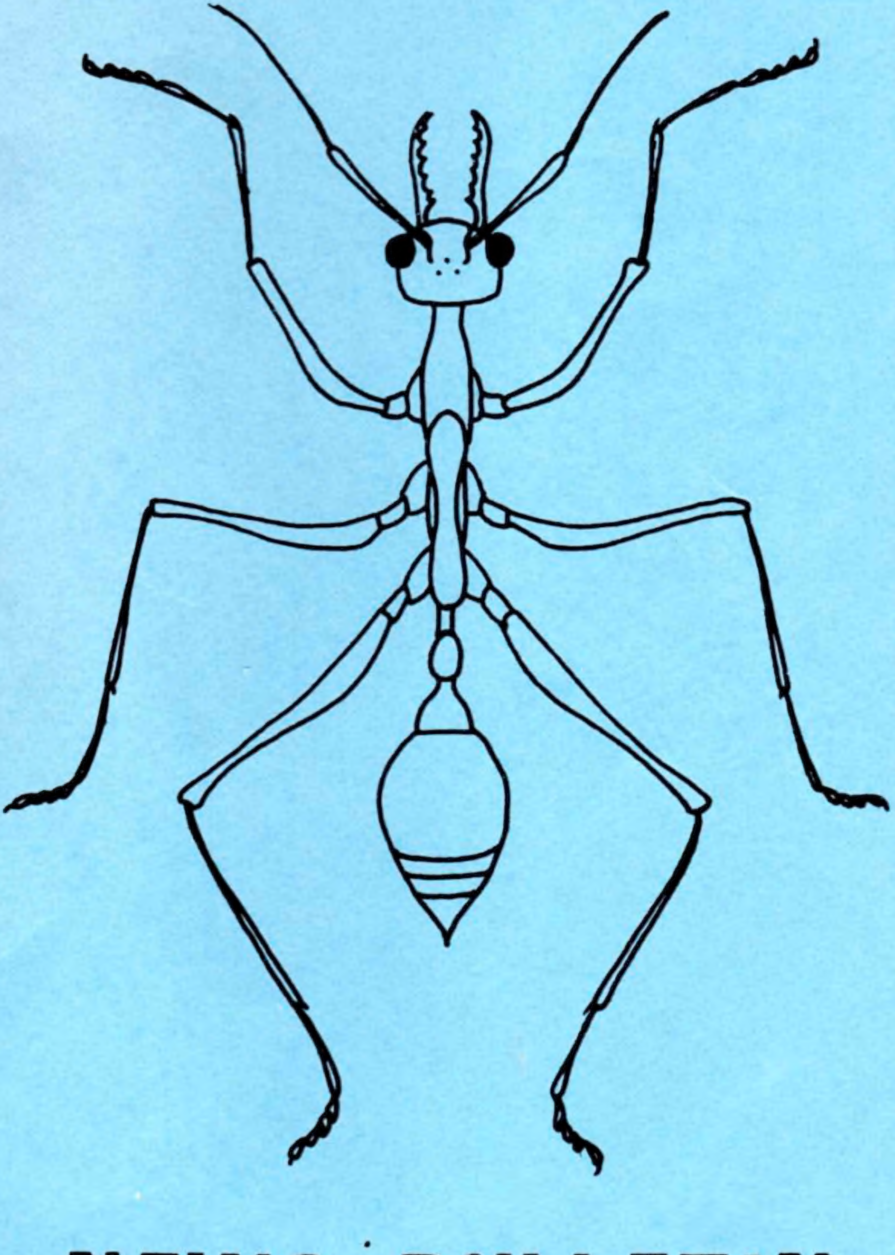
AUSTRALIAN ENTOMOLOGICAL SOCIETY



NEWS BULLETIN

Volume 2, Part 3. August, 1966 Price 25c.

Registered in Australia for transmission
by post as a Periodical.

OUR COVER EMBLEM

Our cover emblem, designed by Sybil Curtis, is a conventionalised *Myrmecia brevinoda* Forel worker. A bulldog ant was chosen both as a typical Australian insect and as a symbol of the tenacity of those entomologists who worked for the foundation of this Society.

AUSTRALIAN ENTOMOLOGICAL SOCIETY

NEWS BULLETIN VOLUME 2, PART 3 - AUGUST, 1966.

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THE EDITOR WILL BE PLEASED TO RECEIVE CONTRIBUTIONS TO THE NEWS BULLETIN FROM INDIVIDUAL MEMBERS OF THE SOCIETY.

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PROVISIONAL OFFICE BEARERS AND COUNCILLORS

President: Dr. I.M. Mackerras, Division of Entomology, C.S.I.R.O., Box 109, Canberra, City, A.C.T.

Vice President: Dr. E.N. Marks, Department of Entomology, University of Queensland, St. Lucia, Queensland.

Secretary: Mr. H. Standfast, Queensland Institute of Medical Research, Herston Road, Herston, N.9, Queensland.

Asst. Secretary: Mr. T.A. Weir, Department of Entomology, University of Queensland, St. Lucia. Queensland.

Treasurer: Dr. G.H.S. Hooper, Department of Entomology, University of Queensland, St. Lucia, Queensland.

Editor: Dr. B.R. Champ, Department of Primary Industries, Meirs Road, Indooroopilly, Queensland.

REGIONAL COUNCILLORS

Queensland: Dr. R.H. Wharton, Division of Entomology, C.S.I.R.O., 677 Fairfield Road, Yeerongpilly.

N.S.W.: Mr. P.C. Hely, Entomology Branch, Division of Science Services, P.M.B. 10, Rydalmere.

A.C.T.: Mr. I.F.B. Common, Division of Entomology, C.S.I.R.O., Box 109, Canberra, City.

Victoria: Mr. T.W. Hogan, Plant Research Laboratory, Department of Agriculture, Swan Street, Burnley.

Tasmania: Mr. K.L. Taylor, C.S.I.R.O., Tasmanian Regional Laboratory, Stowell Avenue, Hobart.

S.A.: Professor T.O. Browning, Waite Agricultural Research Institute, P.M.B. 1, Glen Osmond.

W.A.: Mr. M.M.H. Wallace, Division of Entomology, C.S.I.R.O., W.A. Regional Laboratory, Nedlands.

T.P.N.G.: Mr. T.V. Bourke, D.A.S.F., Popondetta, N. District, Papua.

COUNCILLORS REPRESENTING AFFILIATED SOCIETIES

Entomological Society of Queensland: Dr. T. Woodward, Entomology Department, University of Queensland, St. Lucia, Brisbane.

Royal Zoological Society of New South Wales: Mr. C.N. Smithers, Australian Museum, College Street, Sydney.

Entomological Society of Victoria: Mr. J.C. Le Souef, Charles Street, Blairgowrie, Victoria.

MATERIAL IN THIS BULLETIN MUST NOT BE REFERRED TO NOR REPRODUCED WITHOUT PERMISSION OF THE AUTHOR OF THE MATERIAL.

Articles, Notes, Letters to the Editor and other material for the News Bulletin should be sent to the News Bulletin Editor, Mr. C.N. Smithers, The Australian Museum, 6-8 College Street, Sydney, N.S.W., or to your Regional Councillor.

REPORT FROM THE EXECUTIVE

Three Executive and two Officers' Meetings were held between 30th April and 28th July. The principal business and decisions of these meetings were as follows:

Membership. Five new members were elected, one resigned, and one person who did not proceed with membership but re-imbursed the Society for expenses, was removed from the list of members. The total membership at 28th July was 323.

Finance. At 28th July the Credit Balance was $2,301.65, 15 subscriptions were outstanding for 1965 and 33 for 1966. Subscription notices were sent to those in arrears at the end of June.

The audited Financial Statement for the year ended 30th June appears elsewhere in this Bulletin.

Changes in Council. Dr. J.J.H. Szent-Ivany resigned as Regional Councillor for T.P.N.G. on his departure from the Territory, and advised that Mr. T.V. Bourke had been elected in his place. The Executive records its appreciation of Dr. Szent-Ivany's services to the Society. The Entomological Society of Queensland appointed Dr. T.E. Woodward as its representative Councillor in place of Mr. H.A. Standfast.

News Bulletin. Volume 2, Part 2 was posted to members on 15th June.

The Director of Posts and Telegraphs approved registration of the News Bulletin for transmission by post as a periodical.

Annual General Meeting. Members and Affiliated Societies are reminded that subjects for consideration at the Business Session of the Annual General Meeting must be in the hands of the Honorary Secretary not later than 15th December, next.

The Business Session and Presidential Address will take place on the afternoon of 15th January, 1967. All financial members are entitled to attend these, whether or not they have registered for the Scientific Meetings and Dinner.

Members of affiliated Societies are entitled to register for the Scientific Meetings (under Clause 14 (b) of the Provisional Constitution).

A meeting of the present Council will be held in Melbourne before the Business Session at a time and place to be decided. The new Council will meet after the Presidential Address.

Headquarters of the Society. In accordance with Clause 17 of the Provisional Constitution, the Executive determined that the next location of the headquarters of the Society (i.e. 1967-9) should be Brisbane.

International Congress of Entomology. Dr. J.W. Evans, Member of the Permanent Committee, International Congresses of Entomology, enquired of the President whether the Society would be in favour of an invitation from Australia for the XIV Congress to be held in this country in 1972. The Executive has wholeheartedly supported the idea, and discussions are proceeding.

Publications. The Officers' meetings and a great part of the Executive meetings were concerned with the following matters associated with publications:-

Constitution. In accordance with Clause 2 of the Provisional Constitution, the Executive made changes in the Provisional Constitution listed elsewhere in this Bulletin. These will be submitted for confirmation at the next meeting of the Council.

By-laws. In accordance with Clause 36 (now renumbered as Clause 37) of the Provisional Constitution, the Officers enacted By-laws which are promulgated in this Bulletin and are subject to ratification by the next meeting of the Council.

Business Manager and Assistant Editor. Acting under Clause 21 of the Provisional Constitution, the Executive appointed the Hon. Treasurer, Dr. G.H.S. Hooper, to the Office of Business Manager, and Mr. R.W. Steele to the position of Assistant Editor.

Journal. The Officers approved the terms of an agreement submitted by the Council of the Entomological Society of Queensland on the merger of J. ent. Soc. Qd. with J. Aust. ent. Soc. and empowered the Vice President to meet the Council of the Entomological Society of Queensland and complete the agreement. The agreement will be signed by the Presidents of both Societies and the text of it will then be circulated to members.

The Officers approved a scale of prices for the Journal and a circular to be sent to subscribers.

Other Publications. The Executive decided that the Society could undertake the publication of Handbooks if suitable manuscripts were submitted and satisfactory arrangements could be made to finance them.

TEXT OF AGREEMENT BETWEEN THE ENTOMOLOGICAL SOCIETY OF QUEENSLAND AND THE AUSTRALIAN ENTOMOLOGICAL SOCIETY

1. It is the intention of the Australian Entomological Society to publish a periodical, "The Journal of the Australian Entomological Society", devoted to the science of entomology.

2. Following discussion and approval by Members of the Entomological Society of Queensland, this agreement is intended to effect continuation of the Journal of the Entomological Society of Queensland as the Journal of the Australian Entomological Society.

3. The terminating Volume of the current series published by the Entomological Society of Queensland shall be Volume 5, 1966.

4. The Australian Journal shall continue the Volume number sequence of the Queensland Journal, to begin at Volume 6, 1967.

5. The Australian Journal shall maintain continuity of publication, and shall maintain a high standard of material published.

6. The date of signing this agreement shall be the date from which management of further publication in the series beginning with Volumes 1 to 5 of the Journal of the Entomological Society of Queensland, shall be passed to the Australian Entomological Society.

7. Back numbers of the Journal of the Entomological Society of Queensland shall be audited and passed into the custody of the Australian Entomological Society, where, though remaining the property of Entomological Society of Queensland, they shall be deemed to be back numbers of the Australian Journal and sold accordingly. An audited statement of unsold stocks of these Volumes 1 to 5 shall be passed annually to the Entomological Society of Queensland together with monies amounting to 80 per centum of the sale price of all copies sold. The current sale price shall be $2.50.

   All records relating to (a) publication of Volumes 1 to 5 of the Journal of the Entomological Society of Queensland, (b) current subscribers to this Journal including relevant records of payments by and supply of copies to these subscribers, and (c) advertising, shall be passed into the custody of the Australian Entomological Society, together with all goodwill appertaining to publication of this Journal. The addressograph lists and plates shall become the property of the Australian Entomological Society.

The transfer detailed in this clause shall be effective from December 31, 1966, at which time all outstanding subscriber accounts shall be deemed to relate to back numbers of the Journal.

8. Members of the Entomological Society of Queensland and of all Societies affiliated with the Australian Entomological Society shall be entitled to submit material for consideration for publication in the Australian Journal.

9. The Australian Journal and any assets referred to in Clause 7 will revert to the Entomological Society of Queensland if, at anytime, the Australian Entomological Society should cease to function or become unable to continue publication.

10. Nothing contained herein, or omitted, shall be construed to be other than in the spirit of the proposed intention of passing control and good will of the publication "The Journal of the Entomological Society of Queensland" to the Australian Entomological Society for the purposes described.

By this deed the respective Societies hereby agree to abide by the various provisions laid down in Clauses 1 to 10.

Signed Sealed & Delivered by Dr. I.M. Mackerras
President
For Australian Entomological Society.

Witness F. Ratcliff,
1st August, 1966.

Signed Sealed & Delivered by Dr. R.H. Wharton
President
For Entomological Society of Queensland.

Witness W.J. Roulston,
14th July, 1966.

CHANGES IN PROVISIONAL CONSTITUTION

(Made by the Executive Meeting on 28th July, 1966).

Clause 16. Substitute the following for the previous Clause 16.

"The Officers of the Society shall consist of the President, Vice President, Honorary Secretary, Honorary Treasurer, Honorary Editor and Honorary Business Manager, provided that, when the headquarters of the

Society are in the same centre as that in which the Society's Journal is published the Honorary Treasurer may also hold office as Honorary Business Manager.

Clause 22. Substitute the following for the previous Clause 22.

"The Honorary Editor and Honorary Business Manager shall reside in the centre of population in which the Society's Journal is published. Their duties are to be defined under the provisions of Clause 37".

New Clause 35.

"The Executive shall have power to order the publication of any separate or occasional work on entomological subjects, under such conditions and at such prices as they may decide in each instance".

Clause 36. Previous Clause 35.

Clause 37. Previous Clause 36. In line 3, insert after "Editor" "and Business Manager".

New Clause 38.

"The author of any paper or other works published by the Society shall, in consideration thereof, relinquish to the Society all copyright in the said paper or work, in so far as he is competent to do so".

BY-LAWS CONCERNING PUBLICATION

(Enacted by the Officers Meeting on 29th July, 1966)

Publication Committee

The Officers shall constitute the Publication Committee of the Society.

They shall conduct their business by correspondence or otherwise, as they may determine. Their meetings, if they hold any, shall be governed by the same rules as apply to other meetings of Officers, except that decisions need not be referred to the President for confirmation.

Editor

Shall be responsible to the Executive for the preparation of all the Society's publications except the News Bulletin and any similar notices that are sent out for general information.

Shall examine all manuscripts that are offered to the Society's Journal for publication and seek referees' opinions where appropriate. He shall be empowered to decline any manuscript that in his opinion does not attain the standard to be desired in the Society's publications, and to return it to its author without giving detailed reasons for its rejection.

Shall in consultation with the Business Manager, submit all acceptable manuscripts to the Publication Committee for approval for publication, which Committee shall authorise publication, subject to the concurrence of the Treasurer in the expenditure involved.

Shall conduct editorial correspondence with authors and printers; attend to the safe custody of all manuscripts, drawings, photographs, and any other original documents relating to the Society's publications; and keep a register of all manuscripts submitted for consideration, recording the movements, and present whereabouts of all manuscripts, illustrations and proofs.

Any other occasional publications of the Society shall be the general responsibility of the Editor, who may delegate any part of the work involved.

In the absence of the Business Manager or during any vacancy in the office of Business Manager, the Editor shall be responsible for the performance of the duties assigned to the Business Manager as defined in these By-Laws.

The Editor shall be generally responsible for the format and textual accuracy of the Society's publications. In his absence his duties shall be carried out by the Assistant Editor under supervision of the Executive. Provided that the Executive may delegate any of its supervisory duties in the absence of the Editor to a member resident in the centre of population in which the Society's Journal is published, who shall be duly appointed by the Executive as Acting Editor for the time being.

Assistant Editor

Shall be appointed by the Publication Committee.

Shall assist the Editor as directed by him or in his absence or during any vacancy in the office of Editor, carry out the duties of the Editor as directed by the Executive.

Business Manager

Shall act under the general direction of the Treasurer in regard to matters affecting the financial affairs of the Society.

Subject to the general direction of the Treasurer, shall issue receipts as necessary for payments and any other purpose relating to Publications of the Society, make such payments on behalf of the Society as the Treasurer may direct, and shall keep records of all accounts relating to Publications of the Society.

Shall maintain lists of members and subscribers entitled to receive Society Publications.

Shall arrange advertising material for Society Publications in consultation with the Editor.

Shall demand payment of subscriptions to Society Publications and other monies due relating to these Publications.

Shall each year prepare for the approval of the Treasurer, a Statement of the financial affairs of the Society's Publications for submission to the duly appointed Auditor and shall assist the Treasurer in furnishing the Auditor with all particulars he may require.

CORRECTION

The final paragraph under the heading of Executive in the May issue of the Bulletin should read:-

When Executive business requires early attention and (through absence or illness) a quorum of the Executive is not available, the President, Editor, and Regional Councillor (in that order of priority, up to the number required for a quorum), if resident at the same location as the headquarters of the Society shall be ex officio a member of the Executive for the time being. If a quorum cannot be thus provided, another member of the Society may be coopted. Any decisions reached or actions taken by this temporary executive shall be subject to ratification by the next meeting of the constitutionally appointed executive.

CALL FOR NOMINATIONS FOR OFFICERS

Dear Member,

Clauses 19 and 24 of the Provisional Constitution instruct the Secretary to call for nominations for the Definitive Officers of the Society, and for Regional Representatives on Council not less than 60 days prior to the annual general meeting.

The provisional Executive considered that a saving of Society funds could be effected by including the call for nominations in this News Bulletin.

NOMINATION OF DEFINITIVE OFFICERS

I hereby call for nominations for the following offices:

President
Vice President
Hon. Secretary
Hon. Treasurer
Hon. Editor
Hon. Business Manager*

When nominating members for the above positions, it should be noted that the Vice President, Hon. Secretary, Hon. Treasurer, Hon. Editor and Hon. Business Manager must all be residents of Brisbane for the following reasons:

(i) acting in accordance with clause 17, the Provisional Executive determined at a meeting on July 7, that Brisbane should be the next location of the headquarters of the Society.

(ii) clause 17 stipulates that the Vice President, Hon. Secretary and Hon. Treasurer shall all reside in the same centre of population.

(iii) clause 22 limits the choice of Hon. Editor and Hon. Business Manager to residents of the centre of population in which the Society's journal is published, in this case, Brisbane.

* See constitutional changes published in this Bulletin.

NOMINATION OF REGIONAL REPRESENTATIVES ON COUNCIL

I hereby call for nominations for Councillors from the following regions: Australian Capital Territory; New South Wales; Queensland; Victoria; South Australia; Western Australia; Tasmania; Territory of Papua and New Guinea.

NOMINATIONS

Members are requested to ensure that nominations are returned to the Honorary Secretary no later than November 14th and contain the following information:

(1) Office; (2) Nominee; (3) Nominator; (4) Seconder; (5) Signature of Nominee accepting nomination.

Members are reminded that under clause 11 nominations will be valid only if all signatories are financial for 1966.

H.A. Standfast,
(Honorary Secretary).

AUSTRALIAN ENTOMOLOGICAL SOCIETY

Income and Expenditure for period ended 30th June, 1966

Income		
Subscriptions		
1965 full	1,360.00	
$1.00 retired members	1.00	
$3.00 retired members	9.00	
$3.00 student members	3.00	1,373.00
1966 full	1,241.20	
$1.00 retired members	2.00	
$3.00 retired members	21.00	
$3.00 student members	3.00	
Vic. Branch levy	0.50	1,267.70
1967 full	30.00	
$3.00 retired members	3.00	33.00
1968 full	5.00	
partial credit	1.00	6.00
Subscription to News Bulletin		1.00
Miscellaneous		0.90
Interest		24.30
		$2,705.90

Expenditure		
Petty Cash - Secretary		
postage	18.57	
stationery	2.40	
on hand	19.03	40.00
Petty Cash - Treasurer		
postage	14.03	
stationery	15.33	
stamp duty	12.27	
on hand	4.61	46.24
Petty Cash - Bulletin Editor		
postage	3.06	
stationery	12.69	
on hand	4.74	20.49
Stationery		111.36
Postage		32.33
News Bulletin		344.42
Addressograph plates and trays		15.95
Refund Vic. Branch levy		0.50
Wreath		3.00
Balance 30th June, 1966		2,091.61
		$2,705.90

(Of the subscriptions received, an amount of $217.60 had been set aside for News Bulletins being 544 members @ 40c. each).

THE AUSTRALIAN ENTOMOLOGICAL SOCIETY

Statement of Assets and Liabilities as at 30th June, 1966.

Liabilities			Assets		
Subscriptions			Commonwealth Savings Account $109		2,223.78
1967	33.00		Subscription Arrears		
1968	6.00	39.00			
			1965	120.00	
Sundry Creditors		132.17	1966	328.78	448.78
Excess of assets over liabilities at 30th June, 1966		2,545.72	Addressograph plates and trays		15.95
			Petty Cash on hand		
			Secretary	19.03	
			Treasurer	4.61	
			Bulletin Editor	4.74	28.38
		$2,716.89			$2,716.89

I hereby certify that the Books and Accounts of the Australian Entomological Society have been examined for the period ended 30th June, 1966, and the foregoing Income and Expenditure Accounts and the Statement of Assets and Liabilities are in accordance therewith and are correct.

G.H.S. Hooper,
Hon. Treasurer.

L.N. Livingston, F.A.S.A.
Hon. Auditor.
28th July, 1966.

ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING AND JOINT SYMPOSIUM IN CONJUNCTION WITH ANZAAS 1967, MELBOURNE.

Annual General Meeting, Sunday, January 15th, 1967: A questionnaire will be found at the end of this Bulletin. Members who will be attending the Annual Meeting are requested to fill this in and return it to Mr. T.W. Hogan, Victorian Plant Research Institute, Department of Agriculture, Swan Street, Burnley, Victoria.

This will allow the Committee to make the appropriate arrangements for lunches, transport and catering.

Programme:

9.00 a.m.		11.00 a.m.	Submitted Papers. Intending participants are reminded that completed papers, together with an outline of not more than 500 words should be submitted to the chairman of the organizing committee, Mr. T.W. Hogan, by September 19th, 1966.
11.00 a.m.	-	11.15 a.m.	Morning Tea.
11.15 a.m.	-	1.00 p.m.	Invited papers on items of topical interest.
1.00 p.m.	-	2.00 p.m.	Lunch.
2.00 p.m.	-	3.00 p.m.	Annual General Meeting - Business Session.
3.00 p.m.	-	3.15 p.m.	Afternoon Tea.
3.15 p.m.	-	4.15 p.m.	Presidential Address.

SYMPOSIUM (ANZAAS SECTION D) TUESDAY, JANUARY 17TH, 1967.

"Biologically Active Secretions of Insects".
A tentative program has been made out as follows:

9.30 a.m.		Section D Zoology. Presidential Address.
11.15 a.m.	11.40 a.m.	Dr. D.F. Waterhouse - Introduction. General Aspects of Defensive Secretions.
11.40 a.m.	12.05 p.m.	Dr. L.B. Barton-Brown - Pheromones.
12.05 p.m.	12.30 p.m.	Dr. A.R. Gilby - Chemical Aspects of Biological Secretions.
12.30 p.m.	2.00 p.m.	Lunch
2.00 p.m.	2.25 p.m.	Dr. R.J. Roberts - Sex Attractants in Scarabs.
2.25 p.m.	2.50 p.m.	Dr. D.H.S. Horn - Moulting Hormones of Insects and Crustaceans.
2.50 p.m.	3.15 p.m.	Miss Elaine J. Brough and Dr. M.W. Fuller - Morphology of the mandibular Gland of the Ant Calomyrmex, and the Chemistry of its Secretion.
3.15 p.m.	3.35 p.m.	Afternoon Tea.
3.35 p.m.	4.00 p.m.	Dr. M.A. Bateman - Fruit Fly Attractants.
4.00 p.m.	4.25 p.m.	Dr. P.W. Geier - Summary and Review.
4.25 p.m.	5.00 p.m.	Discussion.

NEW MEMBERS

Elected by Executive on 28.6.66.

Mr. W.J.B. Pond, Hamilton District and Alexandra Colleges, Hamilton, Vic.
Mrs. M.H. Waters, Alexandra College, Hamilton, Victoria.

Elected on 7.7.66.

Mr. J.B. Williams, C/- Department of Entomology, University of Queensland, St. Lucia, Brisbane, Queensland.

Elected on 28.7.66.

Mr. R.V. Sharma, Box 5085, State University Station, North Dakota State University, Fargo, N.D., U.S.A.
Mr. G. Pasfield, 20 Cooper Street, Strathfield, N.S.W.

Resignation.

Mrs. J.C. Le Souef, Charles Street, Blairgowrie, Victoria.

CHANGES OF ADDRESS

(State of previous residence is indicated in brackets).

Mr. A.W. Osborn, 70 Warrimoo Avenue, St. Ives. N.S.W. (N.S.W.).
Mr. G. Shaw, Melbourne Bible Institute, 117 Kooyong Road, Armadale, S.E.3, Victoria.(Qld
Mr. R.A. Carver, Entomology Section D.A.S.F., Konedobu, Papua.(Qld).
Mr. W.J. Burke, 8 Tunks Street, Ryde, N.S.W. (Qld).
Miss P. Kerridge, Western Research Centre, Ukiriguru, Private Bag, Mwanza, Tanzania, East Africa. (Qld).
Mr. J.L. Wassell, 30A Digger Street, Cairns. (Qld).
Dr. R.W. Hornabrook, 32 Orchard Street, Wadestown, Wellington, New Zealand. (T.P.N.G.)
Dr. J.J. Szent-Ivany, C/- Australia and New Zealand Bank Ltd., P.O. Box 9, Norwood, S.A. (T.P.N.G.).
Dr. S.H. Christian, Minz. W.H.D., T.P.N.G. (T.P.N.G.).
Mr. K.L. Taylor, Division of Entomology, C.S.I.R.O., P.O. Box 109, Canberra City, A.C.T. (Tas.)
Mr. B.V.W. Reynolds, 44 Sycamore Road, Risdon Vale, Tasmania. (Tas.).
Dr. G.L. Bush, Harvard University, The Biological Laboratories, 16 Divinity Avenue, Cambridge 38, Massachusetts, U.S.A. (Vic.).
Mr. M. Rahman, 15A Azempur Estate, RAMNA/DACCA, East Pakistan. (S.A.).

TASMANIAN MEETINGS

Nine members and one visitor attended the second meeting of Tasmanian members in May. The main business of the meeting was a talk by Mr. E.J. Martyn on the ecology of Oncopera intricata. His talk covered such factors as the variability in egg production in relation to site and density, egg laying in relation to grass cover, hatching and survival of eggs in relation to weather and predation, the dispersal and survival of larvae, and the conditions leading up to outbreaks. Mr. Martyn has recently published some of this work in the Aust. J. Zool.

MEETINGS OF THE ENTOMOLOGICAL SOCIETY OF QUEENSLAND

Meetings are held in the Department of Entomology, University of Queensland, at 8 p.m. on the second Monday of each month (except January, February, and usually August), unless special circumstances necessitate an alteration of date or time.

The meeting on April 19th was attended by 40 members and visitors. Those present stood for a minute's silence for our friend and respected colleague, Dr. A.W.S. May, who died on April 2nd.

Dr. D.F. Waterhouse, Chief of the Division of Entomology, C.S.I.R.O., gave an address on "Non-insecticidal methods of pest control," a full account of which was given in News Bull. ent. Soc. Qd. No. 22. Dr. B. Champ, in moving the vote of thanks to the speaker, expressed the appreciation of this Society for his efforts as a member of the working party which laid the foundations of the Australian Entomological Society.

The Ordinary Meeting was preceded by a Special Meeting at which a motion was carried unanimously to change the constitution to allow the Council to negotiate with the Australian Entomological Society for a merger of the present Journal with the proposed Australian journal. A second motion was also carried unanimously to endorse action by Council to negotiate such a merger and, if satisfactory terms be arranged, to effect this merger.

At the Notes and Exhibits meeting on May 9th, 24 members and visitors were present. Mr. C. Hembrow exhibited what were later identified as erythraeid mites (Erythraeus sp.) taken by Miss M. Hawkin from the wings of a butterfly. Mr. N. Heather submitted a note for Mr. D.A. Ironside, "Observations on the life-history of the Macadamia twig girdler, Neodrepta luteolactella (Walk.) (Lepidoptera:Xyloryctidae)". The following talks were given: "Massed flight of an ithonid" (Mr. N. Heather); "Notes on the occurrence of Enthomophora sphaerosperma Fres. and E. megasperma Cohn as pathogens of Plusia argentifera Guen. (Lepidoptera:Noctuidae) attacking tobacco (Nicotiana tabacum L.) in Queensland" (Mr. J.H.D. Martin); "A bacterium and three viruses affecting insects" (Mr. R.E. Teakle). Mr. G.B. Monteith exhibited live adults of a large apterous panesthiine cockroach (Geoscapheus robustus Tepper), Zoraptera from New Guinea, and over 40 pseudoscorpions phoretic on a large prionid beetle. Mr. A. Dodd exhibited a collection of about 50 species of Buprestidae taken on Leptospermum flowers during a few days' visit to Stanthorpe. An account of these notes and exhibits was given in News Bull. ent. Soc. Qd. No. 23.

The main business of the meeting on June 14th, attended by 31 members and visitors, was a series of talks on "Insecticide resistance - recent developments in Queensland": "Introduction and Medical Aspects of Resistance", by Dr. G.H.S. Hooper; "Some aspects of insecticide resistance in agricultural pests in Queensland", by Dr. B. Champ; "Veterinary aspects of resistance", by Mr. W. Roulston. A detailed account of these talks was given in News Bull. ent. Soc. Qd. No. 24.

At the meeting on July 11th, attended by 21 members, two addresses were given on "Some aspects of insect pathogens and their use"; Mr. R.E. Teakle on "Viral and bacterial pathogens" and Mr. J.H.D. Martin on "Fungal and protozoan pathogens" (see News Bull. ent. Soc. Qd. No. 25).

MEETINGS OF THE ENTOMOLOGY SECTION OF THE ROYAL ZOOLOGICAL SOCIETY OF N.S.W.

Future meetings of this society are scheduled as follows:

September 22nd. "Spiders". Lecture by Mr. G. Holloway.
October 27th. "Entomology and Photography". Lecture by Mr. R. Broughtwood.
November 24th. "Butterfly Migration". Lecture by Mr. C.N. Smithers.

REDISCOVERY OF LORD HOWE ISLAND PHASMID

The phasmid Dryococelus australis (Montrouzier) has only been recorded from Lord Howe Island, where it gained the popular local name of "land lobster" or "tree lobster". Following the introduction of rats to Lord Howe Island in 1918 the species diminished in numbers and was assumed to be extinct in the 1930's. Paramonov (1963) presents evidence that this was probably the case on Lord Howe Island. An interesting summary is given by Gurney (1947).

In November, 1964 Mr. David Rootes was a member of a climbing party which visited Ball's Pyramid, a precipitous rocky island about 14 miles from Lord Howe Island While showing his colour transparencies to three members of the Australian Museum staff recently, the subject of one of his photographs was recognized to be the supposedly extinct phasmid. The specimen was evidently recently dead when photographed; no live specimens were seen. This is not surprising in view of the nocturnal habits previousl recorded for the species. The photograph is regarded as sufficient evidence of the continued existence of Dryococelus on Ball's Pyramid, though it is hoped that future expeditions, working at night, will obtain living specimens.

References

Gurney, A.B. 1947. Ann. Ent. Soc. Amer., 40: 384-391.

Paramonov, S.J. 1963. Pacific Sci., 17: 361.

D.K. McALPINE.

NEWS FROM THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, N.S.W.

Mr. Max Casimir, entomologist, Division of Science Services, left recently on a visit to the United States, United Kingdom and Africa to investigate present practices in locust and grasshopper control. Mr. Casimir, who has been associated with plague locust investigations for the past twelve (12) years, was invited by the Anti-Locust Research Centre, London, to visit their headquarters and see something of the work there in relation to the International Organization of Locust Control.

Mr. Casimir will first visit the headquarters of the grasshopper investigational work of the U.S. Department of Agriculture at Bozeman, Montana. He will later visit the headquarters of the Entomology Research Services at Beltsville and the Methods Improvement Section at Hyattsville in Maryland, especially in relation to the recent developments in ultra low volume application of chemicals for grasshopper control.

Mr. Casimir will spend some weeks at the Anti-Locust Research Centre, London, looking into various aspects of locust research and control and, after a short visit to F.A.O. headquarters at Rome, where meteorological research on Desert Locust in respect of weather are of special concern, he will proceed to Asmara in Ethiopia where he will visit the Desert Locust Control Organization for East Africa. He then proceeds to Nairobi, Kenya where the Aerodynamics Research Department of the Royal College is located and where work is done on aircraft spray dispersal and methods of developing locust swarm detection by radar. He will later visit Abercorn, Zambia, where the International Red Locust Control Service is located and then proceed to Pretoria in South Africa to inspect the work of the Brown Locust Control Organization and the Institute of Plant Protection.

It is anticipated that, as a result of these investigations, some of the methods employed overseas might be found applicable to the control of the Australian plague locust in this country and to the Wingless Grasshopper problem.

Mr. Casimir is expected to be away for about three months. The visit is being financed partly by the British Council and partly by Commonwealth Extension Grant Funds.

Training in Entomology

Senior members of Entomology Branch staff have accepted the invitation of Professor I.A. Watson to conduct the course in Agricultural Entomology for third year students in Agricultural Science during the Michaelmas Term pending the appointment of a full time lecturer in entomology. Some assistance was also given last year to Mr. D.J. Lee of the School of Public Health and Tropical Medicine, who then conducted the caretaker course. This participation will be dependent upon Public Service Board approval.

Staff members are also engaged in part time teaching in Economic Entomology at Ryde School of Horticulture and in the Farm Certificate Course at Yanco Agricultural College and Research Station. A further teaching commitment is anticipated as senior staff members have been requested to prepare a correspondence course in Agricultural Entomology as part of the Plant Protection Strand in a Post Diploma Course for Hawkesbury and Wagga Agricultural College diplomates.

These duties, though time consuming, are regarded as most valuable having the effect of refresher courses to the staff members concerned. It is also hoped that recruitment to Entomology Branch staff will be favourably influenced through the course given to students in Agricultural Science.

REPORT ON SIREX

Sirex numbers are very low, both in Tasmania and in Victoria. Two small shipments of Megarhyssa sp. have been received in New Zealand from Japan, and a trial shipment from Canada recently arrived in Hobart. More will probably follow, but we do not expect big numbers from these two countries this year.

K. TAYLOR.

RESEARCH ON AUSTRALIAN BUTTERFLIES

Mr. L.E. Couchman reports several responses to his appeal for information on work being done on any aspect of the Australian butterflies, but more would be welcome.

He is collating the results of a number of years work on the satyrid genera Argynnina and Oreixenica, in particular the two species of Argynnina found in Tasmania, which have been successfully crossed and carried through to the F4 generation.

Oreixenica species in alpine areas of Tasmania continue to present intriguing problems, but the high altitude form of O. lathoniella lathoniella Westwood and the western race O. lathoniella laranda Waterhouse and Lyell have been delimited for the first time, and there is a strong possibility of a Tasmanian race of O. latialis W. & L. which would resolve the use of the name Xenica paludosa Lucas, described in 1892 but never since recognised with certainty.

WORK ON HESPERIDS

Mr. A. Atkins reports that he is at present engaged in studies on the Hesperoidea, particularly on the evolution and probable origins of the Australian subfamily Trapezitinae, including immature stages. So far the genera *Anisynta*, *Oreisplanus*, *Hesperilla* and *Mesodina* have been studied. These will be followed by *Croitana*, *Trapezites*, *Toxidia*, *Pasina* and *Dispar*.

INTEGRATED CONTROL OF POME FRUIT INSECT PESTS

The continued use of residual insecticides in pome fruit orchards has led to the development of insecticide resistance problems and also to insecticide residue problems on fruit. With this in mind a new approach, that of integrated control, has been investigated. In the integrated control approach it is planned to use more specific insecticides against the key insect species and thereby encourage the build up of beneficial species which formerly exercised a degree of control of pests such as light brown apple moth and orchard mites, and scales. The widespread use of the broader spectrum insecticides has resulted in a marked reduction in the numbers of the beneficial species present in pome fruit orchards, allowing light brown apple moth, orchard mites and scales to become major problems.

The Victorian Plant Research Institute of the Department of Agriculture is conducting investigations on integrated control of pome fruit insect pests. These investigations are being carried out on four acres of pears which the Department of Agriculture has leased in the Tatura area of the Goulburn Valley.

One of the main points of interest in these studies will be the assessment of Ryania for codling moth control. When investigations commenced in the spring of 1965 this block of pears was heavily infested with codling moth. Ryania sprays were applied throughout the 1965-66 season resulting in a substantial reduction in the amount of damage caused by codling moth. During the season infestations of both light brown apple moth and orchard mites were very low, and moderate infestations of San Jose scale on some trees were observed.

Sampling of the beneficial species present in the orchard has already been commenced and will be intensified in the future. It is planned to continue these studies for at least three seasons after which the Department has an option of leasing for a further period.

D.S. MORRIS

SPREAD OF WHITE CEDAR MOTH, Leptocneria reducta (WALK.).

Caterpillars of the white cedar moth cause considerable damage to the foliag of white cedar trees (Melia azederach) and in most seasons reports of such damage are received from people, especially those living in the inland northern half of the State. Many reports are also received from different parts of the coastal area between about Wollongong and Newcastle.

In addition to the foliage injury caused, the caterpillars often cause considerable irritation and discomfort to persons coming in contact with them, and they do often represent a domestic pest problem of some considerable importance.

Interest has been taken in the distribution of this pest over some years and the apparent freedom from infestation on white cedar trees growing in the south-western districts has caused some speculation. In the Murrumbidgee Irrigation Area towns of Leeton and Griffith and in nearby Narrandera, very large numbers of these trees are grown as shade trees and many of the residents have a white cedar in the garden. During a period of almost 40 years an entomologist has been located in the Murrumbidgee Irrigation Area and no record of the occurrence of this pest has been made, despite close observation during more recent years, until 3 years ago when a single tree was found infested at Griffith. Since then, infestations have appeared each year in the Griffith township, and last year and again this year these insects have been observed in Leeton. So far no record of the occurrence of white cedar moth has been obtained in Narrandera.

It is of considerable interest to note the remarkable recent spread of this insect which, owing to its special characteristics, is unlikely to be overlooked when it does show up. Some concern is felt in the Murrumbidgee Irrigation Area at the prospect of this additional foliage-feeding pest with its attendent important possibilities as a domestic problem.

P.C. HELY.

WORK IN THE NORTHERN TERRITORY

Mr. C.S. Li reports as follows on his work in the Northern Territory: "I have worked on the white rice borer, Tryporyza innotata (Walker), which includes: (1) biological and ecological studies of the borer, (2) sowing date and insecticide trials against the borer, (3) resistance of rice varieties to the borer and (4) mass rearing of the borer and its egg parasites. In addition, I have spent a portion of my time in insect pest survey, fruit fly investigation and systematic study of Australian Epilachninae (Coccinellidae, Coleoptera). I hope to get more specimens from all States for a revision of this subfamily".

RESEARCH ON THE Anopheles punctulatus COMPLEX

Anopheles punctulatus and Anopheles farauti are the principal vectors of malaria in New Guinea. Anopheles koliensis, morphologically intermediate between them, has been considered by some authors a probable hybrid and by others a distinct species. Dr. G. Davidson, Ross Institute of Tropical Hygiene, London School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine, writes that he has received eggs of An. koliensis and An. punctulatus from the Brown River area near Port Moresby through Mr. H. Lake, and eggs of An. punctulatus from Mr. S.H. Christian, Kundiawa. The eggs survived the airmail journey surprisingly well and batches were obtained as long as 10 days after oviposition. Colonies are being maintained by artificial mating until numbers are sufficient to try if they will mate in cages. It is intended to cross An. koliensis and An. punctulatus and also to examine single broods of An. koliensis to see if there is any evidence for the hybrid theory. Miss Joan Bryan, formerly of the Malaria School, Kundiawa, is assisting in this investigation.

Dr. Davidson has asked for eggs of An. farauti from Australia, where it occurs in Queensland and Northern Territory north of 20°S. Mr. S.J. Crichton, Cairns, is at present endeavouring to obtain eggs for him. Would any other entomologists who may have an opportunity to help please advise me.?

E.N. MARKS

REQUEST FOR RESEARCH MATERIAL

Currently under investigation is a study into the morphology and bionomics of the common furniture beetle, Anobium punctatum De Geer. Records of the earliest known date of this introduced insect are sought, and where possible, specimens with data from all States. Anyone who is able to assist in this project please contact Mr. J. French, Research Officer, Forestry Commission of New South Wales, Division of Wood Technology, 96 Harrington Street, Sydney, N.S.W.

J. FRENCH

PERSONAL NOTES

Dr. G.L. Bush who for the past two years has held a United States National Institute of Health Postdoctoral Fellowship at the Genetics Department of Melbourne University, has returned to the United States. He goes to Harvard for six months and will then take up an appointment at the University of Texas.

Mr. J. Martin has been awarded a Postdoctoral Fellowship by the Canadian National Research Council. He will be stationed at the Entomological Research Institute, Ottawa, where he will continue work on the cytogenetics of Chironomids.

Mr. Ian N. Barber recently resigned from the Entomology Branch, N.S.W. Department of Agriculture, to accept a position with the United Nations South Pacific Commission Rhinoceros Beetle Project, based on Western Samoa, as Insect Physiologist-Toxicologist. This field of investigation, comprising the use of attractants, repellents and chemo-sterilants, should prove a most interesting one and a change in professional experience for Mr. Barber.

Mr. R. Crozier at present working in the Department of Genetics, Universit of Melbourne, will leave Australia on August 31st for Cornell University where he will continue his studies on the Cytogenetics of Ants.

Before leaving he will be spending a fortnight collecting ants in the Cairns district with Mr. A. Macqueen of the Gordonvale Experimental Station.

Five members of the Society met together informally in Townsville in May, when J. Ardley, P. Kerridge, E.N. Marks and E.J. Reye visited the home of S.R. Brock and enjoyed the opportunity to see his extensive collection of Coleoptera.

Mr. S. Sirivanakarn, Bishop Museum, Honolulu, who is studying the New Guinea species of Culex (Lophoceraomyia) (Culicidae), at conclusion of several months field work in New Guinea, spent four days in May examining the mosquito collection in the Department of Entomology, University of Queensland.

Dr. N. Ueshima, University of California, Berkeley, who is working on Paracimex (Cimicid parasites of Collocalia, Cave Swiftlets) and is on a collecting trip to the south Pacific and S.E. Asia, visited Brisbane en route to and from T.P.N.G. where he obtained numerous specimens.

Dr. J.A.L. Watson, Queen Elizabeth Fellow, C.S.I.R.O., Canberra came to Brisbane in June to examine the Odonata and Thysanura in the various institutional collections.

Mr. E. Hamilton-Smith, a Victorian member, paid a visit to the Department of Entomology, University of Queensland, to look at Pselaphidae in the collections. Mr. H. Grey, Dept. of Forests T.P.N.G. also visited the Department.

Dr. R.A. Crowson, Glasgow University, whose special interest is the higher classification of the Coleoptera, arrived on 31st July to spend 3 months in the Department of Entomology, University of Queensland. He will be studying beetles and beetle larvae, particularly those in rain forests, and expects to spend a good deal of his time in the field.

Mr. R. van Baer, Senior Entomologist at the Victorian Plant Research Institute, left for four months overseas travel on July 25th. He will be visiting the United States, Canada and Europe, where he will be studying latest developments in economic entomology, particularly the question of pesticide residues.

Dr. A.D. Lees, of the Agricultural Research Institute's Unit of Insect Physiology at Cambridge, arrived at the Waite Institute in May to take up an appointment as Visiting Professor for 5 months.

During his stay Dr. Lees is working on the water relations of the eggs of the Plague locust *Chortoicetes terminifera*. This is part of a joint programme on the study of locusts being undertaken by C.S.I.R.O., the Entomology Department at the Waite Institute and the Anti-Locust Research Centre in London.

Dr. Lees visited the Division of Entomology, C.S.I.R.O. in Canberra in June and expects to visit Melbourne and Hobart in August. In September, Dr. Lees and Professor Browning will visit the area in the North-East of South Australia where one population of *C. terminifera* breeds and from which it occasionally swarms.

OUR OLDEST MEMBER?

South Australian Mr. Frank M. Angel tells us he is in his ninetieth year and, having always thought that an Australian entomological journal was badly needed, looks forward to seeing our first number. It is to be hoped many other members will emulate his sustained enthusiasm. Have we any older members than Mr. Angel?

AN ENTOMOLOGICAL SURVEY TO ALICE SPRINGS, N.T.

Following the drought-breaking rains in January three officers from the Division of Entomology, C.S.I.R.O., Canberra, carried out a short survey of the Alice Springs district over a period of ten days early in February. The purpose was to ascertain, among other things, the insect damage to the new pasture growth and to make observations on insect activity following a prolonged drought.

INTRODUCTION

In January, 1966 heavy rain was recorded over a wide area of Central Australia for the first time in about six years. It was anticipated that the rain would release an unusual outburst of insect activity along with the renewed plant growth, especially as there had been a fall of about half an inch of rain in December. The survey was organised with the minimum possible delay in order to take advantage of both this, and the period following the full moon which is the most suitable for the collection of insects at lights. Observations were made on the response of the Arid Zone insect fauna to the general rains and the effect that this response has on the vegetation. It was also hoped that an opportunity would be provided to take some of the more rare arid area species for the Australian National Insect Collection.

A field laboratory van was taken from Canberra to Port Augusta and then by rail to Alice Springs; this, however, was only a two-wheel drive vehicle so care had to be exercised in the choice of collecting sites. Advice was received from the Botanist, Northern Territory Administration, on the types of country and possible sites, and fortunately a good variety of country was easily accessible from the bitumen road to Darwin as well as from the better tracks around Alice Springs.

GENERAL IMPRESSIONS

New growth was visible over most of the country traversed around Alice Springs and 180 miles north to Barrow Creek. The new growth was largely grasses and low herbage and mostly included dense grass growth along the watercourses and washes. Some grasses were already flowering and it seemed likely that this growth had commenced with the December rains; the large number of adult insects which came to light and which certainly could not have completed a generation since the rains in January were probably due to these rains, or possibly even to the occurrence of strip storms during the drought, allowing residual populations to survive. The main period of rain was, however, in January, during which month almost seven inches were recorded in Alice Springs. Temperatures during the period of collecting varied between maxima of about 100°F and minima of about 75°F. Cloud cover increased each day towards sunset during the period culminating in thunderstorms on the night of 16th February when 70 points of rain were recorded at Alice Springs and up to two inches in its vicinity. The Todd River was in flood the next day. Relative humidity rose to a maximum of 50% and the combination of moonless nights with high temperatures and humidities led to the appearance of enormous numbers of insects at the lights at night, except on the last night when a cooler change produced a marked decrease in numbers. The light trap collected such a mass of insects in a short time that good specimens were unobtainable and the use of the trap was abandoned. All subsequent night collecting was done at 6 ft. square sheets in front of which were hung 160 watt "blended" lamps. Catches were very large and at times the dense cloud of insects flying around the lamps actually seriously impeded collecting. The number of insects attempting to settle on the sheets was so great on some nights that there would be a mass of insects on the ground below each one.

Ants and termites were reasonably abundant everywhere and a systematic collection was made at all sites. Collecting by day produced very sparse and patchy results. Every opportunity was taken to collect in and near water, with special attention to all water which might be expected to be permanent.

OBSERVATIONS

1. Lepidoptera were dominant by day and night though the number of species was relatively small. During the day large numbers of larvae could be swept from most new growth. This abundance of larvae feeding, and seriously damaging, the new grass growth must have serious economic implications as it was obvious that a large percentage of the available grass would have been eaten before the area could again be restocked. Particularly noticeable were the larvae of the sphingid Celerio lineata livornicoides Luc., feeding on Boerhavia diffusa and Tribulus terrestris; the adults were equally numerous at night, together with large numbers of a few species of noctuids. There was a noticeable absence of geometrids, or in fact most of the slower-flying Lepidoptera. Microlepidoptera were not as common as expected but the rain during the survey changed the position, producing increased catches.

2. Although the abundance of Lepidoptera was striking, their numbers were exceeded by the Coleoptera and Hemiptera, but these were mainly represented by small forms. A small Lygaeid (Nysius sp.) was extremely abundant and its bites caused a good deal of skin irritation. Cicadas were common at most sites but the dominant species varied from place to place.

3. Neuroptera (Myrmeleontidae, Mantispidae and Chrysopidae) were quite common at light and appeared at all sites.

4. Orthoptera were not common. It was a rare occurrence to disturb grasshoppers during the day. Very few nymphs were seen and the relatively few grasshoppers which came to light at night were all adult. A few Phasmatids came to light. Cockroaches and crickets were uncommon.

5. Diptera and Hymenoptera were in general surprisingly uncommon (especially mosquitoes) both day and night, with the exception of the bushflies which were present everywhere in extremely large numbers. The presence of these flies, especially in pure spinifex country from which all stock had been removed many months before, was unexpected. They were attracted to the lights at night in large numbers, this may have been due to the fact that they were troublesome from first light until almost dark, and the lights were on before this time. They also came into the tent and sometimes into the vehicle. Bushflies appeared to vary a great deal in size. At the Wigley Waterhole site they were actively preyed upon by the sphecid wasp Sericophorus rebecens Sm. Tabanidae were present only at the Standley Chasm and one species of Bombyliidae was present at several sites. Ant activity was normal.

6. Odonata were common both as adults and larvae and, together with other insects having aquatic immature stages, were found in many places where there would have been no permanent water.

7. The absence of much work by termites on their mounds was surprising. *Mastotermes*, however was found to be extremely active in dead wood and living Coolibah (*Eucalyptus microtheca*) north of the Tropic of Capricorn.

Observations on the subterranean workings of the termite *Drepanotermes rubriceps* showed that they could well be a major factor in the increasingly more numerous hard bare "scald" areas of ground where no vegetation at all now grows. *Coptotermes acinaciformis* had caused severe damage to living *Eucalyptus camaldulensis* lining all watercourses. Most of the veteran sized trees were completely eaten out with only a "shell" remaining.

8. A very striking feature of the collecting was the contrast between the apparent rarity of insects in daylight and their extreme abundance at light at night. It is difficult to imagine how such a vast horde of insects can hide so effectively in the daylight in such bare and inhospitable surroundings.

9. Insects collected during the 10 days included:

Coleoptera	4,602	
Lepidoptera	1,714	
Orthoptera	136	
Hymenoptera (Ants)	57	series
Isoptera	54	series
Other orders	579	

M.S. UPTON

COLLECTING TRIP TO IRON RANGE

In May-June of this year, I spent two weeks on the Claudie River, in the Iron Range district, Cape York Peninsula collecting insects for the Australian Museum, and particularly Acalyptrate Diptera in connection with my own research. The rain forests, which skirt the river for most of its length, proved very productive of insect life despite the season and the brevity of my stay.

The Diptera collected included a surprisingly high percentage of New Guinea forms and differed considerably from those of the Cairns-Atherton district. In the family Micropezidae all three species collected were distinct from species found furthe south, and two are probably conspecific with New Guinea forms. Among the dipterous genera collected the following are not recorded from Australia previously:

Achiosoma	Family Platystomatidae
Brea	Family Platystomatidae
Phytalmia	Family Tephritidae
Carpophthorella *	Family Tephritidae
Gongylocephala *	Family Micropezidae

Cerataulina *	Family Lauxaniidae
Axinota	Family Curtonotidae
Epicelyphus	Family Chloropidae
Thressa *	Family Chloropidae

The genera marked with an asterisk have been seen from the Cairns district but are not yet recorded in Australian literature. The family Curtonotidae does not appear to have been collected in Australia before.

D.K. McALPINE

COLLECTING IN TASMANIA

Looking through the collections of various insect orders, after a while everyone becomes more and more conscious of the localities. Talking about various species you tend to ask where it came from, which is the type locality or its distribution. But how many have noticed that usually the answer indicates a place on the Australian continent; how many times has it indicated remote desert localities in the Center, the far North West, and how many times have you seen such a label indicating Tasmania, or more specific South West Tasmania? From my own experience "Tasmania" is seldom seen on labels, but the "South West Tasmania" appears to be non-existent.

South West Tasmania has been isolated from the rest of the island, there are no roads leading into the mountains, buttongrass plains and forests and it is only during the last 15 or 20 years that groups of hikers, mountaineers, geologists and other people have traversed the country, but how many entomologists have been among them? There are only a few people permanently living there on the western shores of the island.

Insect specimens brought by these enthusiastic people, although very few, have proved to be most interesting, and for that reason an entomological excursion was planned early in 1965. It started with a flight by plane to Lake Pedder, one of the natural lakes in the South West near the headwaters of the Serpentine River. It is encircled by two arcs of mountain ranges, the largest one being Frankland Range to the west and south of the lake. As far as the weather was concerned the last few days in January and the beginning of February were exceptionally good. Warm sunshine brought out the insects not only on the low lying buttongrass plains and forests, but also on the high mountain ridges.

The entire trip lasted 15 days in which a distance of approximately 120 miles was covered. From Lake Pedder and Frankland Range the track led across the watershed to Huon River. After following the river downstream for some miles to a place where it turns from a southerly to westerly direction a camp site was selected at Junction Creek, a place well known to the hikers and only a few miles from the Western Arthur Ranges. This locality again offered some very attractive country for insect collecting. Along the streams, and on southerly mountain slopes were dense moss forests, with tall trees and underlying mosses and ferns. These lower parts of the forest are seldom lit up by sunlight, most of it is filtered through the green leaf canopy 100 or more feet above the ground. The edges of such forest offered wonderful collecting ground in warm sunshine, but the adjoining button grass plains were just as fascinating. Only a day's walking distance away was an entirely differen terrain - a world of steep mountain slopes, bare rock faces, alpine meadows and deep glacial lakes lying at the bottom of moraine depressions.

The following days were spent again along the Huon River, with the intent to visit the alpine plateau of Mt. Anne, but the change of weather and an overnight snowfall stopped the realizing of this plan. After crossing numerous streams near the headwaters of the Huon River the vegetation became very dense, in parts with Baurea scrub or teatree, other places horizontal scrub or moss forests. The last section of the trip was through densely forested country, but with typical wet rain-forest character. After crossing over the watershed between Styx and Derwent Rivers the character of the forest rapidly changed to the much drier type of eucalyptus forests, similar to those seen in Victoria or New South Wales.

Following the success of this trip, another was planned for this year, for which a different route was planned: Starting from Cox Bight on the south west coast, to Melaleuca Inlet on Bathurst Harbour, then along Spring River, Crossing River to Junction Creek at the base of Western Arthur Ranges. From there it was decided to follow the direction of the Huon River to Cracroft River, Blakes Opening and finally finishing at Geeveston.

The weather conditions were not as good as the previous year and insect collecting was very limited because of rain during the first seven days, but conditions improved considerably on the latter part of the trip.

Although the insect material collected has been prepared, labelled and some preliminary sorting undertaken, the full results will not be known for many years yet.

Some new species are expected to be among Diptera, Hymenoptera and Trichoptera. The total number of specimens collected during both trips exceeds 3,000.

Besides entomology, observations and collecting were done in zoology, geology and palaeontology. It is interesting to note that the Permian fossil beds located near Picton and Huon River junction is a new locality and extends the range of these beds from Mt. Picton area in a N.E. direction as far as the banks of the Huon River.

Another interesting discovery came to light following the discussion with Mr. Dennis King of Melaleuca Inlet. Some years ago, working on alluvial tin mines, he had discovered a few australites. Consulting the latest monograph of australites by G. Baker, the nearest recorded locality has been near Queenstow

Concluding the short summary of these two field trips, I would like to express my gratitude and admiration to Mr. C. McCubbin for his keen interest in organizing and leading both parties through this wonderful country.

A. NEBOISS

A SIMPLE SETTING BOARD FOR PINNING INSECTS

The increase over recent years of student numbers in the Entomology Department of the University of Queensland necessitated the development of a cheap, and in many cases with students, expendable setting board. The resulting design has proved itself over the last few years and it is thought that it may prove of interest to other institutions and individuals.

The basic material used is polystyrene plastic foam, a common trade name being "Coolite". This is obtained in large sheets and is easily cut to usuable sizes with a hacksaw blade, the size used in the Department being 9" - 12" - 1¼". Several grooves of various widths and depths, depending on requirements, can then be cut into one side of the polystyrene board using a sharp blade. A light going-over with fine sandpaper gives a smooth surface to the finished board which is finally housed in a flush-fitting leather-board box with a removable lid. A layer of napthalene in the bottom of the box will keep insect pests out.

The advantages of this type of board are its lightness, cheapness, ease of manufacture and the great variety of grooves which can be cut with no extra effort. Pins can be inserted to any depth, the polystyrene holding them quite rigidly. The main disadvantage is the susceptibility of the plastic foam to organic solvents. Most of the common solvents and paradichlor must be kept well away as even their vapours can cause large holes to appear in the foam.

G. MONTEITH

AUSTRALIAN ENTOMOLOGICAL SOCIETY

Annual Meeting, Melbourne, January 15, 1967.

1. Name. ....Title: Prof/Dr/Mr/Mrs/Miss
2. Address for correspondence..
3. At what Hotel/Hall/address will you be staying in Melbourne...
4. Will you require bus transport to Monash University? Yes/No
5. Do you want lunch at the University Union? Yes/No
6. Will you be attending the Society Dinner? Yes/No

   How many extra tickets..
7. Enclosed is my cheque/money order for $ ....

   (Registration is $7 per member, without Dinner $3; extra dinner tickets are $5).

Delete what you DO NOT require

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[illegible] meeting [illegible]

1. Name (Block letters) [illegible]

2. Address [illegible]

3. Title of submitted paper [illegible]

An abstract of about 150 words will be [illegible]

4. Accommodation

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